

Newport Mercury

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The Mercury.

Old Home Week.

Different Committees have their Plans Well in Hand—Large Sums Appropriated by the General Committee for the Carrying out of the Program as Arranged.

Without a serious hitch to mar the plans for the celebration of Old Home Week, it is felt that Newport will have the greatest celebration ever seen here. All are working earnestly and in the utmost harmony to bring success to the affair. The program as arranged calls for something to be going on all the time and there is no reason why visitors should not have a strenuous week. It is expected that there will be a large crowd of strangers in the city as the outside world is keeping well informed of the coming event. The transportation committee have expressed their willingness to co-operate generally. The Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Company have ordered their extra steamers to lay up on September 5, but the committee on transportation is making an effort to secure a repeal of this order, as it is felt that this line should bring a great many people here during the week.

There was a very large meeting of the general committee on Thursday evening, preceded by meetings of several of the sub-committees. At this meeting there were present several gentlemen who have not hitherto taken any active part in the affair. Hon. Perry Belmont attended and addressed the committee on the subject of the Perry celebration, his remarks being liberally applauded.

The meeting was called to order by Captain Cotton, chairman of the committee, and letters were read from the public school committee stating that the schools would not open until the Monday following Old Home Week, and from Admiral Thomas stating that the invitation for the stations to take part in the celebration had been referred to the heads of the departments and regretting that his own absence from the city would make it impossible for him to take part.

The ways and means committee reported that the subscription to date amounted to \$3,250.70, and it was decided to request that all subscriptions be paid before September 5. The carnival committee reported that all their plans were perfected, even up to the starting of the parade. The Torpedo Station and the Training Station will probably both have floats in line.

The committee on trades procession reported that the parade will start at 2.30 on Wednesday, September 13. There will be three divisions, one in charge of Ernst Voigt, one in charge of W. T. Libby, and one in charge of A. Russell Manchester. There will be a band wagon at the head of each division. Anyone who has not been invited to take part in the parade is asked to send his name to any of the division commanders at once.

For the military and civic parade Col. Bliss reported that invitations had been extended, but it is still a little early to tell just how many companies will be in line. He said that there seemed to be an idea that the civic societies would parade with their floats in the carnival parade.

The committee on decorations through Mr. Schreiber reported their plans for decorations. It is proposed to have a reviewing stand at the City Hall. The committee proposes to erect three arches at a cost of \$200 each. It is proposed to illuminate the city brilliantly in the evening. For decoration and illumination the committee asked for an appropriation of \$200, which was voted after some discussion.

The committee on invitation and reception reported that 500 invitations had already been sent out and probably as many more would be. They asked for an appropriation of \$100, which was voted.

The committee on illumination reported that they have planned for three nights of fireworks, and have decided that the Esplanade is the best place for the display. They asked for an appropriation of \$1500 and this amount was voted.

The committee on sports had a busy meeting before and during the meeting of the general committee. They subsequently reported that they had planned the details of sports for each of the days, and they asked an appropriation of \$700 in addition to the \$500 already voted. The appropriation was made as requested.

The committee on music stated that \$1500 to \$2000 would be needed to provide the music necessary during the week. It was voted to appropriate \$1500 for this committee.

Mr. Parmenter for the Eastern's Beach Association stated that the association would furnish a grandstand and decorate it if sports were held at the beach, and would also provide an exhibition by lifeguards and would offer a cup for a prize. They will also provide day fireworks and band concert on the day of the dinner at the Beach. The caterer, Mr. Negus, will entertain the Governor and his staff at his own

expense at the Beach if he serves the dinner. The association will illuminate the Beach in the evening. Mr. Parmenter's remarks were greeted with applause, and it was decided to appoint an entertainment committee for returned Newporters, consisting of Frederick H. Paine, Max Levy, and Daniel J. McGowan.

The carnival committee was given an appropriation of \$100, after which the committee adjourned to meet next Thursday evening.

Automobile Club.

A meeting of the Automobile Club of Newport was held Wednesday afternoon at the office of Mr. Richard C. Derby on Bellevue avenue. There were a goodly number of members present and the new by-laws and constitution were adopted. It was voted that a charter be applied for immediately.

Messrs. John Jacob Astor, William Watts Sherman, William G. Roelker, Royal Phelps Carroll and Reginald C. Vanderbilt were elected to serve on the board of governors of the club.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, First, that this club desires to put itself on record as unalterably opposed to reckless driving on public highways and that we urge our members to show the utmost courtesy and consideration for other users of the road.

Resolved, Second, that we are opposed to the present city ordinances placing the speed limit within six (6) miles an hour, because it is unreasonable and unjust, and discriminates against automobiles.

Resolved, Third, that, as we desire to be law abiding citizens, we call for the repeal of obnoxious ordinances, which render us constantly liable to persecution.

Fire on Thames Street.

There was a wicked little fire in the basement of Powell's drug store on Thames street about midnight Wednesday night. Although the flames did not come up into the store proper considerable damage was done and several firemen were temporarily overcome by the chemical fumes that arose from the cellar.

It was nearly half-past twelve when a still alarm summoned the chemical to the drug store which was full of smoke. The men broke in the front door but found that the fire was in the basement. They fought the blaze for a while and then in order to get more hose an alarm was sounded from Box 31. The fire was fought through the iron doors in the sidewalk and was soon under control. After the recall was sounded the chemical company and Hose 1 remained to finish the job and it was then that the men suffered from the chemical fumes. Perry B. Dawley and J. C. Weaver suffered the most and had to be helped to the engine house, while others felt the effects of the fumes considerably.

The damage to building and contents is estimated at from \$500 to \$1000. The cause of the fire is unknown, as everything was all right at closing time.

School Committee.

A special meeting of the school committee was held Monday evening. Dr. Barker, chairman of the committee, presided and all the members were present except Mrs. Sorahan. Mr. Henry C. Stevens, Jr., was elected temporary secretary, in the absence of Superintendent Lull.

It was voted to change the schedule of the opening of the schools, on account of Old Home Week, from September 11th to September 18th, as it was thought the attendance would be small if the schools were re-opened Old Home Week.

The resignation of Miss Maud B. Lawton, of grade 3, Callender, was received and accepted, and Miss Mary E. Stevens, of Carey 1, was elected to fill the vacancy, and Miss Mary A. Harrington, assistant in the Coggeshall school, was chosen to fill Miss Stevens' place.

Wednesday noon the fire department responded to a call from Box 512, caused by smoke issuing from the upper story of the Berwind villa, on Bellevue avenue, which was caused by a defective back draft. The recall was soon sounded and the crowd that had gathered rapidly dispersed when they found that the department was not needed.

Mr. Ara Hildreth passed his eighty-fifth birthday on Wednesday. Mr. Hildreth is enjoying excellent health and is able to be at his place of business on Bowen's wharf, where he has spent 65 years of his busy life.

Mrs. Nell McLennan, who underwent a severe operation at the Newport Hospital a few weeks since, is steadily recovering. She expects to be able to return to her home this week.

Mr. John H. Stacy is suffering from a broken ankle at his home on North Baptist street.

Electric Car Collision.

Sand Car Crashes Into Newport & Fall River Car in Middletown—Passengers Jumped to Escape the Collision—Several Badly Hurt and Others Severely Bruised.

A car of the Newport and Fall River line, bound for Newport, had a rear-end collision with a car which was carrying sand at 3.15 o'clock Wednesday afternoon and as a result a number of the passengers were injured.

The car was coming down the hill near the town hall in Middletown, when the rope which holds the trolley burned off the pole. The car was stopped and the conductor was engaged in fixing it when he saw directly behind him the runaway car with the sand car in front of it.

He yelled to the motorman, who put on the power, but for some reason or other the power refused to "take." There was a flash, and this, coupled with the fact that the other car was coming, was too much for the occupants of the car. A cry came, "Jump, for your lives." At this the people began to jump from the car, some landing on their feet, while others were thrown violently to the ground.

One of the passengers stated that he thought there were 20 people lying on the ground at one time and rolling about in a manner that made them appear as if they had been severely injured. Those on the rear of the car did not jump a minute too soon, as when the flat sand car struck the passenger car it went under the latter, smashing things up generally.

Several physicians were summoned by telephone from the residence of John S. Kimber, who lives near the Two-mile corner. The ambulance was also called and within 15 minutes was upon the scene.

When the ambulance arrived at the scene of the accident it was found that Mrs. William S. Jones and Mrs. James T. Kaul were the most severely injured. Mrs. Kaul seemed to be suffering a great deal of pain and she was brought to her home in this city in the ambulance.

Most of the passengers on the car were returning from the clam bake given by the Middletown M. E. Church, among the number being Police Commissioner and Mrs. Frederick B. Coggeshall, his daughter and friends, Colonel and Mrs. John Rogers, Mrs. James T. Kaul, Mrs. Thomas P. Peckham, Mrs. Howard Barker, Miss Fannie A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Parker Thurston and daughter, Mrs. John Bryer, Mrs. Herbert C. Tilley, Mrs. William S. Jones, Mrs. Whitfield S. Sisson and others.

Col. John Rogers, when he jumped, was struck on the back by a plank from the sand car, and the force of the impact was sufficient to throw him some distance.

Parker Thurston, who jumped with his little girl in his arms, was thrown off his feet, and though he rolled on the ground, neither he nor the child was hurt.

The car at the time of the accident was in charge of Conductor Hunt and Motorman Scollens. Miss Nellie Mulaney and Miss Nellie Gauley of Lawrence, Mass., were so severely shaken up that they were advised by a physician to remain in Newport.

Mrs. Kaul is suffering from a severe fracture of the leg and a nervous shock. Mr. Coggeshall is suffering from a sprained hand, Mrs. Bryer from a sprained foot, and Mrs. Jones from a fractured wrist. Mrs. Rogers was quite badly cut and bruised, while many others received strains and bruises, as well as nervous shocks.

Mrs. Frederick B. Coggeshall had a very narrow escape. She landed on the car track and her husband called to her to get off the track. She displayed great presence of mind and rolled herself from the track just as the sand car crashed into the head car.

The passengers were all more or less frightened and seemed to have lost their heads for the time being, even to the men, who are generally said to be calm and cool headed.

The opinion is that the car could not have been going at a high rate of speed, for if so it seems almost certain that there would have been some fatalities.

One of the most brilliant social functions that have taken place in Newport this season was the ball given on Monday evening by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at "The Breakers," in honor of her daughter, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, who was one of New York debutantes last winter. The floral decorations were beautiful. Dancing was enjoyed in the large hall and the supper was served on small tables in the dining room. Music was continuous throughout the evening.

Mr. Harry O. Cooke and Adele F. Cooke of this city are among the heirs of the late William A. Richardson of Worcester, the millionaire who committed suicide, a short time since. He left \$200,000 to the city of Worcester for the park system.

Recent Deaths.

James Pearson.

Mr. James Pearson died at his home on Whitehall street Wednesday morning after a long illness, not being able to do any work for the past two years. Mr. Pearson had been foreman of the painting department of the Old Colony repair shop. He was faithful to the duties imposed upon him, having been foreman painter for about 32 years.

Mr. Pearson was a native of England, having been born there November 9, 1841. He came to Newport about 34 years ago.

The deceased was a veteran in the Civil War and served in Company D, One hundred and Twelfth Regiment. He was a member of Gen. G. K. Warren Post, No. 21, G. A. R., of this city. His Grand Army record is as follows: Mustered into service September 20, 1862, as a musician in Company D, One hundred and twelfth regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers; discharged July 23, 1863, on expiration of enlistment; joined Gen. G. K. Warren Post, No. 21, G. A. R., March 6, 1888.

He was prominently connected with the old Zion Church for many years. Mr. Pearson was twice married, his second wife being a daughter of the late Ernest Goffs.

Mrs. Frank M. Jordan.

Mrs. Parthena Ricker Jordan was found dead at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Charles S. Packer, on Calvert street on Tuesday morning. Mrs. Jordan was apparently in her usual health and was found on the floor in her room by a member of the family. Death was said to have been instantaneous.

Mrs. Jordan was 78 years of age and leaves two daughters and two sons, Mrs. Charles S. Packer and Miss Ellen M. Jordan and Mr. Frank M. Jordan of Seattle, Washington, and Mr. George H. Jordan of Auburn, Me.

The body was taken to Auburn for interment.

Park Commission.

The Park Commission held its monthly meeting in the City Hall on Tuesday. Mr. Perry Belmont, the newly elected member of the commission, was present and was warmly greeted. After the opening of the meeting Mr. Belmont presented a lengthy communication, which had been sent him by a summer resident, containing many suggestions. The dilapidated condition of the platform at the Forty Steps was among the things which the writer desired to call the attention of the commission to, as well as to the necessity of a roof over the platform, where pedestrian might seek rest and protection from the sun and rain, after enjoying the pleasures of the walk at this portion of the cliffs. The Park Commission referred this to the committee on city property, at its meeting Tuesday night.

Mr. Belmont and Admiral Chadwick were appointed a special committee to provide additional benches for the accommodation of visitors during Old Home Week in the various parks and spots where people gather to rest.

Mr. William Shepley was unanimously re-elected president, Hon. Melville Bull, secretary, and Mr. Duane A. Hazard, clerk.

A Veteran Discusses Milk.

Editor Newport Mercury: DEAR SIR:—I am inclined to celebrate my eighty-second birthday by saying a word in regard to the discussion that has been going on of late in the daily papers of Newport on the subject of tuberculosis, "the cause of which is," they say, "impure air and impure water. The bars are not properly ventilated. In cold weather the cows are compelled to breathe over the same air after the oxygen is exhausted and that is what brings on disease." A cow breathes 16 times a minute—how many cubic feet would be required for 20 cows for 10 hours?

I have been testing my cows by milking them and drinking their milk for the last 30 years and have enjoyed the best of health during that time, and now some of the wise ones of the present day would fain frighten me to death for fear I take some fatal disease from milk.

I wish that the milkmen of Middletown instead of getting up at half-past three in the morning would get up at six o'clock, get their breakfast and then milk their cows and go to market with the milk, for the next six months. Then their customers would treat them with some regard. But now it is "no body but our milkman, and if he does not make less milk coming up those stairs I will discharge him."

It is 56 years since I first subscribed for the Newport Mercury, for which I still have great respect.

NATHANIEL PECKHAM, Middletown, R. I., Aug. 27, 1905.

Rev. C. A. Stenhouse and family who have been spending the summer at Jolly Island, Lake Winnepesaukee, have returned home.

Miss Edna Wadfield of Woonsocket is visiting the family of Postmaster Landers.

Mr. Clark Burdick and family start today for a vacation at Jackson, N. H.

Middletown.

Between 6:15 and 6:30 a. m., Wednesday morning the eclipse was distinctly seen at intervals when the clouds parted. The weather was too unfavorable to permit its being seen for any great length of time.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Patterson will soon remove from Honeyman Hill to Newport, Mr. Patterson having been engaged as caretaker at one of the Newport cottages. Mr. Patterson commenced his duties Thursday.

The unsettled weather of Wednesday doubtless prevented many from attending the annual bake given by the Methodist Episcopal Church at Southwick's Grove. Every one was agreeably surprised, however, that the weather held off and was no worse. Some 425 tickets were sold for the dinner, which was excellent and which was prepared by Messrs. R. Jason Grinnell and Benjamin Caswell. There was a good sale of candy, cake and ice cream but not so large a number of fancy articles sold as hoped for. Among those present from away were the Rev. and Mrs. Allen and Miss Allen, of Providence, Mrs. Moore and Miss Dorothy Moore, of Cottage City, and Mrs. Johnson and Miss Miriam Johnson, of New Bedford, all of whom have been located for the past few years at the Methodist parsonage. The ill health of the present pastor, Rev. George Brightman, prevented his attendance. Many were also present from Portsmouth and Newport. These annual bakes prove to be "Old Home" gatherings, many planning to be present each year to revisit their former home and friends at this time. A few showers during the afternoon caused the people to return home earlier than their usual custom, but it did not rain heavily until 4 o'clock. The bake proved much more of a success than was in any degree anticipated in the early morning, there being between 500 and 600 people present.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Alfred Whitman left Monday for Connecticut, where they will spend the winter.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. W. H. Peckham was christened Sunday morning at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel by the Rev. John B. Diman.

Mr. Nathaniel Peckham celebrated Sunday his 82d birthday by a family reunion of his children, 36 persons sitting down to dinner. Mr. Peckham seems to enjoy life as well as ever, is in good health and would not to shame men much younger than himself by his daily active life. He is a perpetually only riser and works steadily all day, often going to Newport two or three times a day. He is a man of genial presence and is highly respected in his community.

Mr. Charles Peckham, 2d, was quite fortunate to escape serious injury last Saturday, being run into by a Fall River car, which unexpectedly crossed on to the track upon which he was crossing. His horse became frightened just opposite the grain store of H. L. Marsh & Co. and precipitated a collision. A forward wheel was crushed, the cross bar and shafts broken and Mr. Peckham quite badly bruised by the kicking of the horse, who fortunately was not injured. Assistance was rendered Mr. Peckham in Mr. Braman's harness store and Mr. Joseph A. Peckham loaned a wagon in which Mr. Charles Peckham again resumed his business. Beside from his bruises and the severe nervous shock suffered, Mr. Peckham now seems in his usual health. This is his second accident within a week, having been run into at the Jamestown ferry while waiting at the curb. His wheel suffered the loss of seven spokes.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Newton Dana, of Rhode Island champion tennis fame, are located with Mr. I. E. Whitman, Prospect Hill avenue. They expect to return to Pawtucket upon September first.

The evening having been showery, the number meeting at St. George's School Friday evening was not as large as anticipated to be present to discuss the building of a much needed Guild House. Several committees were appointed to look into the matter more fully and a second meeting will be held here in two weeks. It is hoped to get about building this fall. \$25 was subscribed that night by Mrs. Lyman C. Josephs towards the building fund.

Second Baptist Church of Newport, R. I., Rev. J. Chester Hyde, pastor, Morning Worship at 10:45; subject, "The Overshadowing Providence of God for the Faithful Servant." Meeting of Standing Committee at 12 to hear letter for association. Bible School at 12:15. Lesson International. "The Captivity of Judah." Blakeley Lesson. "Jesus and the children." The Lord's Supper will be celebrated at 11:45.

On Saturday the body of Seaman Cure of battleship Alabama, who was lost off Narragansett Pier on Friday, August 18th, was found in the water and taken to the life saving station, and later brought to the Training Station. The interment took place Saturday afternoon in the sailors' plot in the old cemetery. Father McElinty, chaplain at the Training Station, conducted the service.

A driver of a heavy wagon pushed his way between teams in front of Davis' bakery Wednesday morning, causing a wagon containing a woman and child to crash into the plate glass window of the bakery. Despite the fact that the glass was insured, the police will present the reckless driver with a little item of damages, which he will have to settle.

Mr. Albert Sidney Howard of Philadelphia is enjoying a short vacation with friends in this city.

There were 425 passengers on the regular Boston excursion on Thursday.

Local Matters.

Good For Newport.

Prince Louis of Battenberg and the British squadron are coming to Newport instead of New York. This change of plan of our British cousins has changed the plans of Admiral Evans and the North Atlantic squadron. They will all be here to meet and welcome the Prince. The orders are issued for the fleet to gather at Newport instead of New York, which will be a big thing for Newport. This will bring to the city the biggest fleet of gigantic modern ships of war ever seen in these waters. It is a pity that they could not have been here for Old Home Week.

It is proposed to give the visitors a royal good time, in return for the treatment accorded the American sailors abroad, and there will be much festivity while the visitors are here.

It has been decided to entertain the Britishers at a banquet, smoker and theatre party, and they will also be shown the sights of the city and taken on trips to near-by places. The committee on entertainment has at its disposal a good sum, raised by subscription among the seamen, every cent of which is to be spent for the entertainment of the visitors.

This committee is made up of Chief Quartermaster B. Schumacher of the flagship Maine, Chief Turret Captain G. H. Sanson of the Massachusetts and Boatswain's Mate J. P. Loftus of the Missouri. This committee has just returned from New York, where it went to arrange for the entertainment, thinking that the British ships would go to New York, but it will now have to make new arrangements.

The coming of the British squadron during October will mean that the Newport season will be prolonged, as many of the cottagers will desire to entertain the royal visitor and the officers of the fleet. It will also mean that Newport will be honored by a visit from President Roosevelt, as he will make an official call on Prince Louis of Battenberg on board his flagship, the Drake, in Narragansett Bay. How long the visitors will remain is not as yet known, but it is anticipated that they will be here something like two weeks.

Washington County Fair.

The biggest agricultural society in this State is the Washington County Society and one of the biggest fairs held in New England is that held annually at West Kingston given by this society. This year's fair occurs next week, Sept. 5, 6, 7, 8, and is expected to be one of the best ever held. The entries in all of the departments are very large. Besides the agricultural exhibit there will be high class vaudeville entertainments each day, under the direction of Frank Melville of New York.

Grange day will be Wednesday, September 6, Governor's day Thursday, Sept. 7, and children's day Friday, Sept. 8th. All the children of the State under fifteen are admitted free on that day. There will be fast racing on each day. In fact the programme is so complete that there will not be a single idle moment. The Wickford line will carry people from this county at special reduced rates.

A Busy Week.

The week beginning September 10 will be a busy one in this region. Besides the Old Home Week Exercises, which will not leave many vacant moments that week, there will be the annual fair of the Newport County Agricultural Society, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 12, 13, 14, 15, and the annual Autumn Exhibition of the Newport Horticultural Society, at the Casino, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

The Mercury.

Established by Franklin in 1786.
Newport, R. I.
JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager
Office Telephone 131
House Telephone 100

Saturday, September 2, 1905.

The late Secretary Hay left an estate of \$250,000.

The Japanese have captured 775 Russian guns, 112,082 rifles and 29,000,000 rounds of ammunition since the war began.

Postmaster-General Cortelyou has devised a new form of money order which is expected to be much less liable to forgery than former varieties.

President Roosevelt has received congratulations from all the crowned heads of Europe on his success in bringing about peace between Russia and Japan.

The population of Massachusetts is said to be over 3,000,000 and of the city of Boston over 600,000. The city of Brooklyn has made a gain of 44 per cent. in ten years.

The Japs take the news of peace very quietly and with much apparent disappointment. The giving up the demand for indemnity is a great disappointment to the people at large.

Gov. Douglas says No, again. He is a wise man. He knows when he has had enough, and he knows, too, that there is very little chance for a Democrat to be elected governor of Massachusetts two years in succession.

A Washington special says there has been a decided slump in the Chinese boycott of American goods, and advises to the department of state from all parts of the Orient indicate that the backbone of the boycott is broken.

There is probably no doubt but that the eclipse of the sun on Wednesday came off according to schedule, but we have not yet found anyone that can take oath to that fact. The clouds were more of an eclipse than was the moon.

Miss Roosevelt appears to have made a conquest. It is reported that the Sultan of Jolo has made an offer of marriage. No doubt the dusky monarch considers he has shown her the highest honor in his power, but she would probably not care to become No. 19 or whatever it is.

London cable says that hotels are reaping a rich harvest from thousands of Americans who are forced to remain aboard owing to impossibility of securing berths on steamships. One millionaires arriving in London and learning of the likelihood of a return cruise bought an extra stateroom which he sold last Wednesday at profit of \$500.

The population of Rhode Island will reach nearly 475,000. That of Newport will come near 24,000. In another part of the paper we give the result in the various towns of the State, both official and estimated. Newport shows a very fair increase. Some of the country towns, as well as some of the manufacturing districts, show a decrease.

Sales of cloth in the Fall River market last week equalled and possibly exceeded the production. Prices were advanced an eighth of a cent on narrow goods and at the new quotations manufacturers sold only in limited quantities. Contracts were entered into for all sorts of deliveries, extending into the new year, some of them running through September and October, others through November and December, and still others covering the whole period until January 15.

Prince Louis' Visit.

(From the Montreal Herald.)

The British squadron is to be entertained at Newport instead of New York. That is, it is to see the aristocracy and not the people. Probably the American sailors who are to be hosts of the occasion are more familiar with Newport than with New York, for they are often there; and then again there will be fewer opportunities for "Jack" to get into mischief at the Capital of Fashion than at the Capital of Fun. This, however, cannot be said with certainty for "Jack's" rosters. Newport has had many an American naval officer into paths that are slippery. Still, in any case, the people of Newport will think themselves better qualified to entertain a Prince than the people of Tammanytown, but it will be difficult for them to live up to the pace set by Montreal.

In our humble opinion Newport can "see Montreal" and go them at least one better. We do not think that a provincial town in Canada can get ahead of Newport without getting up early in the morning and staying up late at night.

President Roosevelt and Peace.

The magnanimity of the Japanese nation and the strenuous action of President Roosevelt receive unlimited praise throughout the civilized world. In order to bring to an end the greatest war of modern times the Japs gave up their claim to an indemnity and voluntarily surrendered half of the Island of Sakhalin, which they had captured. They also gave up to the Russians the interned war vessels now in neutral ports. This would seem to be the height of magnanimity on the part of a nation that had won in every contest and the Russians apparently at their mercy. The general impression is that the Russians have won by diplomacy what they could not win by war.

The part President Roosevelt has taken in this peace conference makes him to-day the greatest man in the

world and all nations unite in giving him the praise for the result. The highest German authority says: "Everybody in the world must be thankful for the restoration of peace in the first place to President Roosevelt, whose unselfish efforts in the cause of humanity brought the two fighting nations together in order to consider the possibility of peace, and whose helping hand prevented a breaking off of the negotiations and led them to the harbor of peace."

Cardinal Gibbon said: "I am delighted with the happy result of the conference at Portsmouth, the full credit of which belongs to our own President, Mr. Roosevelt, who may now be called 'The Peacemaker of Nations.'"

Herr Von Plener, president of the Austrian Senate: "This remarkable achievement, which could not have been realized in any other country in the world, again shows to Europe the power and indomitable energy of the United States and is an enduring tribute to President Roosevelt."

Hon. Philip Stanhope of the British House of Commons: "Great Britain will rejoice to see that the United States has contributed to the securing of this incalculable blessing to humanity."

Deputy Viscount de la Batut of the French Chamber of Deputies: "By this act President Roosevelt immortalizes himself and gains a permanent place in history."

Count Albert Apponyi, leader of the Opposition in the Hungarian Diet: "The world owes a debt of gratitude to the strenuous persistence of President Roosevelt."

Minister of State Bernaert of Belgium: "I am delighted with the success of the conference and join in the universal tribute to the United States for the part it has played in securing the result."

New England Crops.

The weather throughout New England during the past week was about normal as regards temperature, but there was a general deficiency of precipitation, especially throughout Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. The days were generally warm, causing crops to make fair advancement; the nights were cool, as a rule, but not abnormally so. Light frosts occurred in some parts of Maine. The week was generally free from violent storms, no reports of damage from high winds or heavy rains having been received.

The precipitation throughout New England the past week was generally below the normal, ranging from a trace, at Eastport, Me., to 2.00 inches, at Hartford, Conn. Throughout the northern portion of the section but little precipitation occurred, and more rain is needed for pastures, and to replenish the supply of water for small streams and wells.

Harvesting is nearly completed in all sections, and reports generally show good returns. The oat crop is especially good, both in grain and straw, and was gathered in excellent condition, owing to dry weather conditions that prevailed. Corn has made slow advancement, but unless abnormally cold temperatures prevail in the near future, a good crop is assured, as the ears are filling well. Buckwheat shows a good growth, the blossoming stage is past, and the berries are filling; a good crop is indicated.

Rotten shows fair growth in nearly all localities, especially in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont. The growth, however, was not quite as rapid as that of the preceding week, when conditions were more favorable, but a good crop of second growth hay is assured. The hay yield throughout the entire section this year was fully up to the average, and the crop was generally harvested in good condition.

Apples will be a decidedly poor crop; pears and plums will be fully up to the average. Peaches are coming into the market in fair quantities. Cranberries present a good outlook, as no abnormal conditions have as yet prevailed to affect the crop. Berries continue to be marketed in quite large quantities.

All garden crops show an abundant yield and are being marketed in large quantities. Potatoes show considerable rust, and some reports of blight have been received, yet the general outlook is for a good crop, as no rotting of consequence has been reported. Onions are being marketed and the yield and quality are good. Garden corn continues to come into the market, and the quality is greatly improved. Squashes and pumpkins have made good growth, and excepting in northern Maine no reports of damage have been received. All other vegetables show a normal condition and good yields are indicated in all.

No Autos.

There is one place in the United States where the automobile does not thrive. The town of Bar Harbor prohibits them and this prohibition is rigidly enforced. A few days ago a fine touring car arrived at the wharf by steamer. Consternation reigned supreme. The auto was to go to Sullivan, a town some ten miles from Bar Harbor. It could not be carried on the ferry boat, so, if it got there at all, it must go over land and over the roads of Bar Harbor and the village of Eden. The town by-laws name certain roads on which autos are not permitted, and these roads cover all means of exit and ingress, save by boat.

After the auto was landed from the steamer the chauffeur was at his wits end to know what to do. Finally he appealed to the municipal authorities to help him out of the dilemma. The

selectman finally concluded to suspend the regulations in this case, upon the chauffeur promising to obey orders. The selectman preceded the auto in a carriage and the chief of police occupied a seat beside the chauffeur to see that the automobile was kept close to the team. The selectman in his position of advance courier warned all drivers of the approach of the auto. On its passage to Hull's Cove the automobile passed the summer residence of Dave Hennan, Morris of New York, president of the National Automobile Association. This was the first auto ever allowed to pass through the town and not till they had reached the limits of the town, some ten miles out, did the officials part with the proscribed vehicle.

The Cost of War.

Considerable has been written of late to the effect that the war between Russia and Japan has benefited the United States by increasing our commerce in the Orient.

It is doubtful, however, whether, except temporarily and in certain lines of trade, the United States has really profited by the existence of the war in the far east. The increase in commerce, which may be shown as a result of the war, is more than counterbalanced by the losses by reason of the diversion of so much of the world's capital from the enterprises of peace. It is economically unsound to hold that destruction of property such as is caused in war is a benefit to the world. Certain lines of American industry have undoubtedly been made more active by reason of this conflict, and the volume of our eastern exports has increased thereby, but what is this as compared with the probable impetus which would have been given to business if the millions which have been used in the war had been employed in the promotion of new enterprises in the United States as well as in other parts of the earth.

The war between Russia and Japan has cost more than a billion dollars. Nearly all the cost of the war has been defrayed by the loans which have been floated in the principal markets. The war has been financed by the rest of the world. The billion of dollars or more, which it has cost, have, therefore, been diverted from works of constructive enterprise to works of destructive energy. This cannot be a benefit to any part of the world, least of all to the United States, which is in the process of a marvelous development and needs all the capital which can be procured to finance its immense possibilities.

There is a new tennis champion this year, Holcombe Ward, the champion of last year, having gone down in defeat to Beals C. Wright, the winner of the all-comers tournament. The match took place on Thursday and resulted in an easy victory for the challenger, who won three straight sets. The last was by far the most interesting of the three and was really the best set of the tournament. There was a large attendance at the tournament, although the weather was not of the best. It was cold with a northerly wind, and the rain of the night before had left the grounds very damp.

Jamestown.

On Monday afternoon the regular meeting of the town council and court of probate was held.

The petition for the appointment of Harry E. Nason as guardian of Amy A. Nason was conferred to the next meeting, as was also the petition for the appointment of a guardian for Ruth E. Nason.

In the town council the petition for Columbia avenue to be made a public highway was taken up and process for the same was ordered. Like action was also taken in regard to Bay View Drive and Melrose avenue.

Elijah Anthony was given authority to attend to the overflow at the east end of Narragansett avenue.

Plats of West street and Ocean avenue were approved and ordered placed on file at the town clerk's office.

Seth Pierce was appointed a special constable to enforce the automobile ordinance.

The bill of John Garrity was laid on the table and a large number of bills were ordered paid.

Miss Mary S. Clarke was tendered a "Kitchen shower" at the home of her aunt, Mrs. G. A. Clarke, on Narragansett avenue, Monday evening, when a complete outfit of kitchen utensils was presented to her. Miss Clarke's engagement to Mr. J. L. Hammond was announced some time since and it was this that caused her friends to present her with the necessary articles for a kitchen.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals

William E. Brightman has rented to Robert N. Gladding an unfurnished flat, over the store at the corner of Thames and North Baptist streets, belonging to Philip Stevens.

William E. Brightman has rented on a lease the cottage house at 34 Gibbs avenue, to Rev. Maurice Kalpan, for William C. Peckham of Middletown. William E. Brightman has rented to George Pitman the cottage at No. 2 Channing court, belonging to William Shepley.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

Barnard and Clark, Broad Exchange Building, New York, are the publishers of the latest financial book, entitled "Money-Making, the Master Problem." This book is being well received by the public. It is not a technical book—it tells in simple language how money is made by careful investment. Evidently the author has made a careful study of the financial situation. The simple, straightforward talk must interest thousands of investors—large and small, real and prospective. The book is sold by the leading book stores for fifty cents. We understand Barnard and Clark are perfectly willing to refund the price to any purchaser who is not thoroughly satisfied with "Money-Making." The book is handsomely bound in board covers, printed in colors and illustrated by famous artists. Readers of the Mercury should have a copy.

Weather Bulletin.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2, 1905.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross the continent Aug. 30 to Sept. 4, warm wave 29 to Sept. 3, cool wave Sept. 2 to 6. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about Sept. 5, cross west of Rockies by close of 6, great central valleys 7 to 9, eastern states 10. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about Sept. 3, great central valleys 7, eastern states 9. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about Sept. 8, great central valleys 10, eastern states 12.

Features of this disturbance will not be of much importance till about Sept. 10 or 11 when, as the low approaches the eastern states, all weather features will become more intense. At that time the high will bring low temperatures to the great central valleys. Tropical storms are expected in the Caribbean sea Sept. 11 to 15 and they will probably reach our northeastern coasts a little later. Temperatures will again go to high degrees after 17. Not much rain with this disturbance.

Third disturbance of September will reach Pacific coast about 10, cross west of Rockies by close of 11, great central valley 12 to 14, eastern states 15. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about 15, great central valleys 12, eastern states 14. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about 18, great central valley 15, eastern states 17.

This disturbance will bring the most severe weather events of September. Thunderstorms will be the prevailing type, occasional hail storms in the north west and tropical storms on the Caribbean sea. Remnants of the latter will probably reach our north eastern coast a little later.

Within 86 months corn will be a very scarce article. With a big crop for 1905 assured prices of that cereal are high; what will they be when a great drought, similar to that of 1901, strikes the corn belt. I correctly foretold the 1901 drought two years in advance and a similar disaster will come again in the Indian corn belt before the end of August, 1908. The crop of 1905 will be the heaviest crop of the seven years, 1902 to 1908 inclusive.

Wickford.

Rev. F. B. Cole, rector of St. Paul's Church, has gone up in New Hampshire on an extended vacation to recover his health, that has been bad for a number of months.

Tuesday Beacon Lodge, I. O. O. F., had an excursion to Rocky Point and Newport, in the steamer Pontiac that was enjoyed by a large number of persons from this and the near-by villages.

What Japan Gets.

Protectorate over Korea, 88,000 square miles.

Possession of half of Sakhalin island, 15,000 square miles.

Lease of Liaoning peninsula, to run 90 years longer, with Port Arthur and Dairen.

Chinese Eastern railroad south of Harbin, about 600 miles.

Fishing and sealing rights on Siberian coast.

"Most favored nation" privilege in new commercial treaty with Russia.

Secret understanding with Russia which is expected to result in an alliance.

Cost of Russo-Jap War.

War began Feb. 4, 1904
Duration (days) 627
Cost to Japan (estimated) \$1,875,000,000
Cost to Japan (estimated) \$1,800,000,000
Russia's contribution in battle 420,000
Japanese casualties in battle 170,000
Russian warship lost or captured 23
Japanese warship lost 12
Value of Russian ships lost \$150,000,000
Value of Japanese ships lost 16,000,000

Bread Legal and Illegal

The Royal Baking Powder is a pure, grape cream of tartar powder. Its greater healthfulness and absolute superiority over other powders are shown by the United States Government official tests, and are so universally recognized that its use is approved and encouraged by health officers at home and abroad.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Guard your food against the alum baking powders.

Alum baking powders are considered so injurious to health, and their promiscuous sale a source of such danger, that their use is universally condemned by physicians and health officers. In many States the law requires that they shall be branded to warn consumers that they contain alum.

In the District of Columbia, under the laws of Congress, the use of alum in bread, biscuit, cake and other food is a misdemeanor.

Alum baking powders may be known by their price. Powders sold from ten to twenty-five cents a pound, or twenty-five ounces for twenty-five cents, are not made of cream of tartar.

The Cannibal King—Take that missionary away.
Chief—What's the trouble, sire?
"He's tainted."—Life.

Marriages.

25th ult., by Rev. E. H. Porter, D. D., Charles Stewart Ritchie and Nellie May Tuck, both of this city.

Deaths.

In this city, 25th ult., Mary Emily, daughter of Edward F. Jr., and the late Madeline P. Sherman, aged 3 months and 1 day.
In this city, 25th ult., Bessie, daughter of Joseph and Lucille Woodson, aged 4 years.
Suddenly, in this city, 25th ult., Mrs. Parthena Ricker Jordan, aged 78 years.
Entered into rest, in this city, 26th ult., James Pearson, aged 85 years.
In Middletown, 25th ult., Mary J., wife of Cornelius Sullivan.
At Bristol, 25th ult., Elsie S. Aldrich, in her 75th year.
In Providence, 25th ult., Michael J., son of the late Daniel and Mary Garvey of this city.
In Fall River, 25th ult., Thomas Deschurst, in his 76th year.
In Providence, 25th ult., Mrs. Bessie Gilmore, aged 92; 26th ult., Nathaniel Taylor, 62; 27th ult., Sarah Hamlin, widow of Samuel E. Tidy, aged 88.

REAL ESTATE BUSINESS.

Describe your property and give me your lowest cash price in your letter.
If you want to sell property let me know your requirements. I have or can find just what you want. I can save you money.
Write today.

C. H. Wrightington,

91 BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing that annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

ACHE

In the bone of no many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials of 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. 11-24-04

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

SEPTEMBER 1905.	SEPTEMBER	STANDARD TIME.	
2 Sat	5 37 16	31 8 42 10	23 1 4 32
3 Sun	5 28 16	30 1 9 21 10	14 10 16
4 Mon	5 20 16	28 10 2 11 10 11 16	
5 Tues	5 30 16	26 10 4 1 12 6	
6 Wed	5 31 16	25 11 35 12 4 1 11	
7 Thurs	5 32 16	23 10 1 1 54 1 2 14	
8 Fri	5 33 16	22 10 28 1 2 59 1 2 21	

First Quarter, 30th day, 11h. 30m., evening.
Full Moon, 13th day, 1h. 30m., evening.
Last Quarter, 25th day, 1h. 13m., evening.
New Moon, 28th day, 4h. 50m., evening.

For Sale.

A Desirable Middletown Farm of 80 Acres of Land, with Extensive Farm Frontage.

This farm is only about two miles out from Newport. It has a fine 75-acre barn, and other buildings. One of the most fertile and best hay-producing farms in Middletown. It would make an ideal country home for a gentleman desiring to combine farming with a country life, and having good schooling and boating facilities. Price \$50,000.
Apply to
A. O. D. TAYLOR,
Sole Agent, 182 Bellevue Avenue,
Newport, R. I.
Telephone No. 321.

REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK AT NEWPORT, IN THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, AUG. 26, 1905.

RESOURCES.	DOLLARS.
Loans and discounts	\$38,121.45
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	2,854.95
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000.00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	2,530.00
Stocks, securities, etc.	145,402.77
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures	28,800.00
Due from National Banks (not re-serve agents)	8,400.00
Due from approved reserve agents	10,000.00
Checks and other cash items	2,225.16
Exchanges for clearing house	2,550.15
Notes of other National Banks	12,100.00
Fractional paper currency, notes and coins	511.25
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:	
Specie	11,767.48
Legal-tender notes	9,668.00
Federal reserve fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	5,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	4,000.00
Total	\$148,810.33
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	22,875.14
National Bank notes outstanding	92,000.00
Due to other National Banks	1,672.43
Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks	75,471.06
Dividends unpaid	10.00
Individual deposits subject to check	62,768.02
Demand certificates of deposit	25,650.00
Certified checks	201.67
Total	\$564,810.33

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss: I, George H. Pond, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. H. POND, H. POND, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of August, 1905.
PACER BRAMAN,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: Edward A. Brown, Edward S. Peckham, F. B. Coggeshall, Directors.

THE Analectic Magazine,

In 4 Vols.
PUBLISHED BY M. THOMAS, 1813.
CARR'S, Daily News Building, Tel. 633.

PEACE IN FAR EAST ASSURED

Arrangements For Armistice Already Concluded

JAPAN YIELDS ON DISPUTED POINTS

Gives Up Wholly Her Demand For Money, and Hail of Island of Sakhalin Goes to Russia Graciously Abandons Claim For Interned Warships and Limitation of Naval Power—Magnanimity of Japanese Fairly Astounds the Russian Envoy, Who Were Prepared For Final Break—Agreement Is Looked Upon as a "Roosevelt Victory"

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 30.—The long and bloody war between Japan and Russia is ended. The terms of peace were settled by Mr. Witte and Baron Komura at the session of the conference yesterday morning and in the afternoon preliminary arrangements for an armistice were concluded and the actual work of framing the "Treaty of Portsmouth" was by mutual agreement turned over to Mr. De Martens, the Russian international lawyer, and Mr. Demitsov, who, for 25 years, has acted as the legal advisor of the Japanese foreign office. The treaty is expected to be completed by the end of the week.

Following is an abstract of the peace terms:

- 1—Russia under virtual protectorate of Japan, with Russia the most favored nation.
- 2—Russia and Japan agree to evacuate Manchuria, Russia upon signing of treaty, Japan when order is restored.
- 3—Russia's lease of Port Arthur passes to Japan.
- 4—Russia's lease of the Liaotung peninsula passes to Japan.
- 5—Island of Sakhalin divided, Russia holding northern half, Japan acquiring southern half.
- 6—Integrity of China to be respected by both nations.
- 7—Chinese Eastern railroad from point 10 miles south of Harbin to pass to Japanese capital.
- 8—Manchurian railroad from that point north to remain in possession of present owners.
- 9—Russia holds road to Vladivostok.
- 10—Japan has equal fishing rights in Siberian waters.
- 11—Russia to pay proper recompense to Japan for care of prisoners.
- 12—Japan waives indemnity.

This happy conclusion of the conference which a week ago would have been shipwrecked had it not been for the heroic intervention of President Roosevelt, was sudden and dramatic. For the sake of peace Japan, with the magnanimity of a victor, at the last moment yielded everything still in issue. Russia refused to budge from the ultimatum Emperor Nicholas had given to President Roosevelt through Ambassador Meyer. No indemnity under any guise, but an agreement to divide Sakhalin and reimburse Japan for the maintenance of the Russian prisoners were his last words. They had been repeatedly reiterated in Witte's instructions, and in the form of a written reply to the Japanese compromise proposal of last Wednesday they were delivered to Komura yesterday morning.

Mr. Witte went to the conference declaring he was powerless to change the dot of an i or the cross of a t in his instructions. Emperor Nicholas' word had been given not only to him, but to President Roosevelt, the head of a foreign state. When Komura, therefore, first offered the new basis of compromise (the complete remission of indemnity, coupled with a proposition for the redemption of Sakhalin at a price to be fixed by a mixed tribunal consisting of representatives of the neutral powers, in fact, if not in words, the solution offered by President Roosevelt) Witte again returned a non-passus.

It was what Witte termed in an interview the "psychological moment." Mr. Witte did not flinch. He expected a rupture and, as he expressed it afterward, he was stunned by what happened. Baron Komura gave way on all the disputed points. With the presence that has enabled the Japanese to gauge the mental processes of their adversaries on the field of battle and upon the sea they had realized in advance that peace could be obtained in no other way. They had warned their government. President Roosevelt had also, it is believed, advised Japan that it was better to meet the Russian position than to take the responsibility of continuing the war for the purpose of collecting tribute. The mikado, at the session of the cabinet and elder statesmen Monday, had sanctioned the final concession.

When Komura yielded the rest was mere child's play. Articles 10 and 11 (interned warships and the limitation of Russia's sea power in the Far East) were withdrawn. Japan agreed that only that portion of the Chinese Eastern railroad south of Chantou, the position occupied by Oyama, should be ceded to Japan. Both sides, once the deadlock was broken, wanted a "just and lasting" peace, and in that spirit it was decided to practically neutralize Sakhalin, each country binding itself not to fortify its half of the island and Japan assuming an obligation not to fortify the La Perouse strait, between Sakhalin and Hokkaido, which would bar Russia's commercial route to the Pacific.

The plenipotentiaries went further. They decided to add a new clause in the nature of a head provision for

mutual commercial privileges by which each country will secure for the other the benefit of the "most favored nation" clause and the "open door."

The new treaty will therefore be a wonderfully friendly document. Before leaving the conference building felicitations were exchanged with the president at Oyster Bay. Both Komura and Witte telegraphed. The former confined himself to apprising Mr. Roosevelt of the conditions upon which peace had been concluded. Mr. Witte, more expansive, frankly laid his tribute at the president's feet. In his message he said: "History will ascribe to you the glory" for the peace of Portsmouth and adding the expression of Russia's hearty appreciation of the president's "generous initiative." Mr. Roosevelt replied with words of thanks and congratulation.

Preparing For Armistice

Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 1. Russia's consent to a suspension of hostilities reached Witte last night in a cablegram from Count Lamsdorff, whom Emperor Nicholas has empowered to deal with the important phase of the negotiations.

Japan, through Baron Komura, has also agreed to the immediate conclusion of an armistice. At 11 o'clock last night Mr. Takahira went to Baron De Roscoe's room and explained that he and Komura had received instructions to conduct negotiations for an armistice. Baron De Roscoe immediately communicated with Witte and it is probable that a meeting will be held today for the proclamation of a complete suspension of hostilities preliminary to the arrangement of the details by the two generals upon the battlefield.

So rapidly and well have Messrs. De Martens and Demitsov performed the delicate and important task of drafting the treaty of peace that 10 articles have been practically completed.

Mr. Witte is exceedingly anxious to sail for home on Sept. 12. In the meantime he wishes to take leave of President Roosevelt and personally present the thanks of the czar for the president's assistance. He is then proceeding what he can to hasten the drafting of the treaty, which he will probably be prepared to sign by Tuesday or Wednesday of next week at the latest.

Roosevelt the Man of the Hour

London, Aug. 31.—With the passing away of the first sensation incident to the announcement of peace, the most striking note of public feeling in England is the universality of the tribute paid on all sides to the invaluable services which President Roosevelt has rendered to the cause of humanity. Not England alone, but the whole world, is hastening to pay its meed of praise to the peacemaker. President Roosevelt's reply to Emperor William's congratulatory telegram will have a great effect in removing what has been the very prevalent opinion that the emperor had no desire to see peace concluded.

Dewey Denies Charges

New York, Sept. 1.—Announcement is made by the officers of the Equitable Life Assurance society that the indebtedness of the society of the Dewey Improvement company was paid yesterday afternoon, the principal and interest amounting to \$203,850.82. In the correspondence incident to the transaction Mr. Dewey recites the charges that have been made against him, denying such.

Murder Charge Preferred

Franklin, Mass., Aug. 28.—At the conclusion of an autopsy performed on the body of Michael J. Connors, who was killed during a street fight here, the medical examiner announced that death was due to cerebral hemorrhage. It is alleged that Connors was struck by Bernard McDonald. McDonald was arraigned and held in \$2500 for a hearing on the charge of murder.

Boycott a Boomerang

Washington, Sept. 1.—Consul General Rogers, at Shanghai, cables that the position there as to the anti-American boycott is improving. The officials of the state department have come to the conclusion that the boycott has practically exhausted itself. The Chinese merchants finding that they themselves were the principal losers.

\$53,000 For Stock Exchange Seat

New York, Sept. 1.—All records of prices of stock exchange seats were broken by the sale of a seat for \$53,000 which, with the initiation fee, makes the price \$84,000. The seat is said to have been bought by Frank W. Graves, formerly a financial writer on a New York paper.

Boy's Feet Burned Off

Pittsfield, Mass., Aug. 28.—The body of Michael Dove, 11 years old, was found under the arch of a railroad bridge here. Death was due to contact with a live electric light wire, both of the boy's feet having been burned off at the ankle.

Armenian Massacre in Progress

Tiflis, Sept. 1.—The town of Shusha is besieged by Tartars, who are well armed and are massacring the Armenians. Telegraphic communication with Shusha has been cut.

Yellow Fever Figures

New Orleans, Sept. 1.—Yellow fever report to 6 p. m. Thursday: New cases, 41; total to date, 1919; deaths, 6; total deaths to date, 277.

To Have Another Hearing

Boston, Sept. 1.—When arraigned in the municipal court on the charge of the larceny of \$3200 from the Republic Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling company, Frank H. Collins was held in \$1000 bail for a further hearing Sept. 7. The alleged misappropriation of the company's funds is said to have taken place in December, 1903, when Collins was an officer in the concern.

Thieves Got \$18,000 Worth

Stamford, Conn., Sept. 1.—Although there is a large corps of private detectives working on the case, the robbery of the 500-pound safe containing about \$18,000 worth of jewelry and some cash from the home of Paul Bonner remains a mystery, the police saying that there is no clue to work upon. Several of the private detectives are working on theories of their own.

A POWERFUL SHIP

Successful Launching of the Vermont at Quincy

GREAT CROWD LOOKED ON

Vessel's Displacement Is 10,000 Tons—Main Battery of Four Twelve-Inch Rifles—Speed of Eighteen Knots Is Demanded

Quincy, Mass., Sept. 1.—Bathed in wine and in water, the Vermont, one of the most powerful battleships ever designed for the United States navy, took the water off the yard of the Fore River Shipbuilding company. The launch was in every way a success; the great mass of steel slid majestically down the ways, ripped away just enough rope and chain to demonstrate her power, and then gracefully came to a stop in the midst of the stream.

Just as the last plank parted that held the ship from her native element Miss Jennie Bell, younger daughter of Governor Bell of Vermont, threw the bottle of champagne which she was holding against the prow and exclaimed: "I christen thee Vermont."

Then the whistles of the yard, of the Rhode Island, which is being fitted nearby, of the half-dozen tugs and of other craft set up a din; the band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner" and the crowd on the launching platform, in the yard and on the shore everywhere within sight of the ship began a prolonged cheering which lasted until the ship was fairly in the water.

The Vermont is one of the largest and most powerful battleships yet laid down for the navy. The general dimensions are as follows: Length of hull waterline, 450 feet; breadth, extreme, at load waterline, 76 to 12 feet; displacement, 10,000 tons; mean draft to bottom of keel, 24½ feet; gross draft, full load, about 2634 feet; total bunker capacity, 2000 tons. The requirements call for a trial speed at sea for four hours of 18 knots. The hull is of steel throughout, fitted with docking and bilge keels.

In the main battery there will be four 12-inch breech-loading rifles, eight 8-inch breech-loading rifles, twelve 7-inch breech-loading rifles; secondary battery, twelve 3-inch, 14-pounder rapid-fire guns, twelve 3-pounder and semi-automatic guns, six 1-pounder automatic guns, two 3-inch field pieces, two machine guns and six automatic guns.

The engines will be of the vertical twin screw four cylinder triple expansion type of a combined 11,111 of 10,500. The steam pressure will be 200 pounds. Each engine will be located in a separate watertight compartment.

There will be 12 hold-ers of the 11th and 12th class, placed in six watertight compartments. They will have at least 100 square feet of grating and 10,750 square feet of heating surface, and must be able to furnish steam for the main engines and all the necessary auxiliary machinery and other steam machinery throughout the ship without increasing pressure in the ash pits of not more than one inch of water.

The vessel is to be lit by steam and lighted by electricity. The electric plant will consist of eight 100-kilowatt steam-driven generating sets, all to be of 125 volts pressure at the terminals, disposed in two separate and independent dynamo rooms. Ice and evaporating plants will be part of the equipment, and there will be telephones, automatic fire alarm, warning signals, alarm signals, etc.

All main compartments of the ship below the gun deck, except the coil bunkers, are to be provided with forced ventilation, and there will be 33 blowers.

The vessel is designed as a flagship, and the arrangement of quarters will provide ample accommodations for a flag officer, chief of staff, 19 warrant officers, 10 junior officers, 10 warrant officers and not less than 700 men, including 60 marines.

Douglas Refuses to Run

Boston, Aug. 31.—Governor Douglas has announced to the members of the executive council that under no circumstances would he be the candidate of his party this fall, giving as reasons the desire of his family that he should retire, and the state of his health. The announcement came as a great surprise and will be a severe disappointment to some of the Democratic leaders.

Lightning Caused \$10,000 Loss

Centre Ossipee, N. H., Aug. 31.—During a terrific electric storm which passed over this town lightning struck a big barn at the Carroll county almshouse, setting the building on fire. Seventy tons of hay, a large quantity of cut wood, all the farming tools of the institution and some live stock were burned. The loss is \$10,000.

Charged With Killing Child

Victory, Vt., Aug. 30.—The preliminary hearing of Robert Waterman, charged with manslaughter in causing the death of his 6-year-old daughter, Ella, has ended. Waterman was held in \$4000 for trial. Bail was furnished and he was released.

Suit Against Waggaman Estate

Washington, Aug. 29.—Through its attorneys, the Catholic university has filed proof of its claim for \$300,000 against the bankrupt estate of Thomas B. Waggaman. The proof consists largely of notes.

Big Find of Alleged Ambergis

Gloucester, Mass., Sept. 1.—Julius Wenneberg, Nels Engstrom, Joseph Rice and Henry O. Nelson have secured along the Cape Ann coast about 80 pounds of what they believe is ambergis. They have sent samples to a New York scientist for examination. The market price of ambergis is \$30 an ounce.

NEGLECT OF DUTY

Court Martial For Commander of the Bennington

ENSIGN WADE INCLUDED

Secretary of Navy Disapproves Part of Finding of Board of Inquiry—Sharp Comment on "A Discreditable Matter"

Washington, Aug. 31.—Commander Lucien Young and Chief Engineer Charles Wade are to be tried by court martial on the charge of neglect of naval duty in connection with the Bennington disaster. Secretary Bonaparte made this announcement in his endorsement of the findings of the court of inquiry. Mr. Bonaparte speaks of the accident as "a discreditable matter" and takes exception to the conclusions of the court on several points. The secretary states:

"The department has very carefully considered the findings and the decision of the court of inquiry, the testimony and exhibits thereto attached and the endorsement of the commander-in-chief of the Pacific squadron thereon. The department approves the several findings of facts by the court of inquiry, with the exception of so much thereof as is in the words following: "That on July 19, 1905 the ship was in an excellent state of discipline and in a good efficient condition, with the exception of the boilers which were in fair condition and efficient considering their age (about 14 years) and the use to which they had been subjected."

"The department does not consider this particular finding sustained by the evidence. The proof tends strongly to show that the enlisted force of the engineering division had been permitted to fall into habits of laxity and inattention in the discharge of their duties and that at least some of this force were also imperfectly instructed regarding their duties. In the view of the department the evidence renders the statements that the ship was 'good and efficient' and her boilers were in 'fair condition and efficient' inappropriate to the facts disclosed by the proof."

"The department approves and concurs in the opinion expressed by the court of inquiry respecting the causes of the deplorable calamity as to which the said court was constituted to inquire and the responsibility and consequent culpability of the several persons mentioned in the said opinion of said court."

The secretary then dissents certain parts of the evidence which he says were sufficient to justify the court in advancing another charge of neglect of duty against Ensign Wade and proceeds: "The department approves the recommendation of the court of inquiry that Ensign Charles T. Wade be brought to trial by court martial upon the charges contained in the opinion of the said court of inquiry."

"Such court martial is hereby ordered, but inasmuch as the court of inquiry did not pass expressly in its findings and opinion upon the conduct of Commander Young, commanding the Bennington, and the question of his responsibility for the explosion thereon, and consequent loss of life and injuries to persons and property, the department must treat this silence as an implied finding that he was not thus responsible. After very careful consideration the department is compelled to disapprove this implied finding."

The secretary then cites and comments upon the various provisions of the navy regulations and concludes as follows: "The foregoing provisions of the regulations and the facts disclosed by the report of the court of inquiry and by the testimony and exhibits attached, make it the duty of the department to require Commander Young to clear himself of the charge of neglect of official duty before a general court martial. Such court martial is therefore ordered and the judge advocate will prepare charges and specifications in accordance with the views of the department hereinbefore expressed."

"In view of the many painful features of this lamentable affair," the report continues, "it is a source of especial satisfaction to the department to approve the findings respecting the highly creditable conduct of all the survivors of the officers and crew of the Bennington after the explosion occurred."

"It is but just to mention as included in this commendation, Commander Young and Ensign Wade, and also to note that special reference is made to Lieutenant Yates. Notwithstanding the severe loss sustained by the ship's complement and the suddenness and terrible consequences of the accident, discipline was fully maintained; all the officers seem to have discharged their duties with entire presence of mind, intelligence and courage; the crippled vessel was handled judiciously and skillfully and the survivors of the crew showed bravery and humanity in the rescue of their unfortunate shipmates worthy of the honorable traditions of the United States service. The department notes with pleasure these redeeming features of an appalling and also discreditable disaster."

Nome's Great Yield of Gold

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 28.—Assayer Wing, in charge of the local assay office, says that his estimate of the gold output of Nome for the season of 1905 is \$10,000,000. This amount will be the record for Nome and will exceed the output of last year by \$3,000,000.

Mill Hand Hurled to Death

Ennis, Me., Sept. 1.—Frank Scott, aged 28, employed in Eaton's planing mill at Milltown, had occasion to go below the flooring of the mill, and in the darkness was caught by the shafting. He was hurled around until his skull was crushed and nearly every bone in his body broken.

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Rhode Island's Steady Growth.

Results of the 1905 Census will Show a Gain of Nearly 50,000.

Although the Superintendent of the State Census, Col. George H. Webb, has not yet received sufficient returns to make it possible to estimate very closely the total population of Rhode Island in this year of grace, 1905, there are enough figures already available in his office in the Capitol to enable a Sunday Journal writer to arrive at some definite conclusions. Thus it is fairly certain that the State's population will be in the neighborhood of 470,000 or 475,000, showing a gain since 1900 about equal to that registered from 1895 to 1900.

In 1895 the State count showed a total of 434,733, and in 1900 the Federal enumerators reported 428,556. This was a gain of 43,796, and a similar increase in the last half-decade would bring the aggregate at present about to the figures named.

Out of the 38 towns and cities in the State less than a dozen will show a falling off from 1900. Those that may safely be set down as containing fewer inhabitants now, according to the enumerators' count, than they had in 1900 are Charlestown, Exeter, Hopkinton, North Smithfield, Richmond, Scituate, Smithfield and West Greenwich. The most notable addition to the list of decedents is North Kingstown, which shows a decrease this year for the first time since the Civil War. The reason may be found in the shutting down or destruction by fire of three mills. Several hundred Italians who were working in the town a few years ago have left.

Following is the table which presents the population of the 38 towns and cities of the State in 1900, together with an estimate of their population now. It should be distinctly understood that the figures for 1905 represent a pure estimate and will be considerably changed when the official returns are published. They are based on returns from certain districts in some of the towns or on unofficial figures for entire towns, which figures are subject to future revision.

In general, however, they should permit a reasonable survey of the present population of the State:

	1900.	1905.
Barrington	1,135	1,521
Bristol	6,001	7,000
Burrillville	5,317	6,750
Central Falls	18,167	20,000
Charlestown	975	850
Cranston	5,279	5,600
Cranston	18,313	19,500
Cranston	4,225	4,500
East Greenwich	2,775	3,150
East Providence	12,135	14,500
Exeter	541	500
Foster	1,151	1,150
Glocester	1,462	1,567
Hopkinton	2,962	2,500
Jamestown	1,488	1,750
Johnston	4,385	4,500
Lincoln	8,967	9,400
Little Compton	1,182	1,232
Middletown	1,157	1,281
North Smithfield	1,525	1,550
Newport	22,084	23,850
New Shoreham	1,095	1,300
North Kingstown	4,191	4,000
North Providence	4,016	4,500
North Smithfield	2,425	2,400
Pawtucket	39,291	43,500
Pawtucket	2,105	2,300
Providence	115,267	125,000
Providence	1,526	1,550
Providence	3,361	3,710
Providence	2,107	2,300
Providence	1,072	1,000
Providence	2,977	3,000
Providence	5,108	5,800
Providence	27,416	27,500
Providence	1,536	1,550
Providence	7,541	8,500
Providence	28,201	32,500
Total State	428,556	475,000

*Official.

One of the important facts brought out by the census is that labor-saving machinery has decreased the population, or checked its substantial increase, in several localities. Thus in one plant in Cumberland there are 120 less weavers than there were 10 years ago, because of the introduction of new looms, yet, at the same time, the product has been increased. The loss in population represented by this decrease in the number of weavers amounts to 200 or 300.

The same fact applies to all the spinning mill regions of Rhode Island. There are fewer weavers in some of the mills in Attleboro, Berkeley, Londale, Warwick and North Kingstown. In the latter town, for the first time on record, it is said, help is being advertised for, because the native-born employees from the farms are not coming forward in sufficient numbers to supply the demand. Poles and French-Canadians are thus taking the places of the Americans.

In other localities, the Poles are being substituted for the French-Canadians, many of the latter having been attracted back to Canada by the tales of agricultural prosperity there. The Poles are in this way becoming an important industrial factor in our cotton mills.

There has been great interest in the prospective announcement of the population of Providence, and some optimistic persons have fondly anticipated that this time we are destined to cross the 200,000 line, but they are practically certain to be disappointed. There has been no annexation since 1895, and the city area is so closely built upon that rapid growth, within our present municipal limits, is impracticable. The city contains 18 square miles, more than some other towns of our size possess, but less than the area of certain others. In general it cannot be said that Providence is territorially a large city, though it is, as it has been for so many decades, the second city of New England in population.

As the General Assembly did not authorize the 1905 census until the last hour of the recent session, it was found impracticable to begin the enumeration until after the middle of June, though the count has been taken all of the first of that month. The result was that hundreds of families had left home for their summer places when the enumerators called, and if Superintendent Webb had not made a vigorous effort by other means to discover them, the total findings would have been considerably less than the 195,000 now hoped for.

Following the house-to-house work of the enumerators, a safeguard has been exercised by comparing their findings with the insurance companies' maps and lists. Whenever a house appears on the latter that is not accounted for by the enumerators, a special enumerator has been sent out to locate and rectify any possible mistakes. Families that have left town have been followed up by mail inquiries, and already this re-canvassing has added 1000 names to the original "face of the returns." Yet still there are 1239 families out of town, containing 5000 or 6000 persons, whom the census takers will have to capture.

Since the coal strike of 1902 a large number of Italians have left town, and leading members of the local Italian colony estimate that 3000 of them have taken up abandoned farms in Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

Central Falls ought to show a gain of about 4000 people since 1895, although so thickly settled a community has comparatively little opportunity for de-

velopment. The closing down of a copper and a curried hair plant may have affected the city's growth considerably. Improved machinery has checked the natural gain in Cumberland and in Lincoln.

North Providence has grown, thanks largely to the Greystone Mills. Pawtucket's figures are as yet fragmentary, but the city will show a good gain over 1895 and 1900.

Woonsocket is prosperous and will in all probability exceed the 32,000 mark. Jamestown has been helped by the establishment of Fort Greble on Dutch Island.

Newport shows a good gain in the districts already counted and will be further helped by the increase at the Naval Training Station.

New Shoreham has decreased because of stills removing from the island. The enumerators in this case saw an intelligent young woman who was born and brought up there.

If a mail in Charlestown had not shut down just before the census was taken that town might not have shown a loss.

Westerly makes a fine gain of 1000 or so. The Westerly Sun has printed figures giving the population as 8864, against 7541 in 1900, but the Census Bureau has yet no figures to substantiate this total.

Great difficulty is caused in the coastwise towns by the "floating" summer population. In earlier censuses it seems certain that temporary boarders have been included, whereas Col. Webb has made every effort this year to keep all such persons out of the count.

The fact that Providence does not show as large a growth as had been anticipated by some persons has led to a renewed discussion of the desirability of extending our municipal limits to keep pace with the exodus by trolley to the suburbs. It is found that there are many cities in the United States ranking with Providence in population that are much larger in territory. Thus Denver, a smaller city, has an area of 59 1/2 square miles; Toledo, with less population, has 26 1/2, and Indianapolis, which is "about our size," contains 29 1/2, while we have only 18 1/2. Fall River, a city not much more than half as populous as Providence, boasts a territory of 44 square miles, taking in Buwerville, Flint Village and Globe Village, and having large tracts of thinly settled territory within the municipal limits.

In general, the Western cities are larger in territory than the Eastern, though Worcester, which ranks with Fall River, rather than with us in population, has an area practically double ours. Cambridge, with 100,000 people, is crowded into an area of 61 square miles, and Charleston, S. C., with 65,000 people, has only 54 square miles of breathing space. Minneapolis, with 280,000 inhabitants, has 53 square miles, and St. Paul, practically our equal in population, has even more territory than its twin community, 55 1/2 square miles.

We might annex Pawtucket, Central Falls and the thickly settled districts of Cranston and East Providence without laying ourselves open to a well-founded charge of unduly expanding our area—at least, as American municipal areas range.

The area of Pawtucket is 8.7 square miles, that of Central Falls only 1.3, East Providence 14 and Cranston 28.8. These make a total of 52.8, and if they were added to the area of Providence the aggregate would be only 71.1, with a total population of nearly 300,000. By excluding the less settled districts of East Providence and Cranston almost as large a population could be obtained on a considerably smaller area.—Providence Journal.

Humor of Children.

("Children's Answers.")

"Why was Moses hidden by his mother in the bulrushes?"

"Because she didn't want him to be vaccinated."

"What is a miracle?"

"Please, sir, it's a thing that happens in America."

Urgencyman examining a Sunday-school class—Now can any of you tell me what are the signs of omniscience?

Small Scholar—Please sir, they're signs that you ought to have committed and haven't.

A Scotch dominie, after telling his scholars the story of Ananias and Sapphira, asked them: "Why does not God strike everybody dead that tells a lie?" After a long silence one little fellow exclaimed: "Because there wouldn't be nobody left."

Teacher—What kind of a bird did Noah send out of the Ark?

Small Boy—A dove.

Teacher—I am surprised to find that the smallest boy in the class is the only one to know.

Big Boy—Please, teacher, his father keeps a bird shop.

No Terrors for Him.

Sir, exclaimed the Rev. X. Horner, I'm surprised to hear you swearing at the beat. What will you do in the next world where there not a drop of water to moisten your parched —

Huh! grunted the fat man, are you sure there's no water there?

Positive. And then there's no humidity; that's what knocks me. I can stand the heat.—Philadelphia Press.

Tommy—Pop, what is the difference between charity and philanthropy?

Tommy's Pop—Merely, my son, that philanthropy can afford to hire a press agent.—Philadelphia Record.

"Why does Dr. Grumpse always buy openwork socks?" He says that having been a bachelor for 45 years the knots with holes in are the only ones in which he feels natural.—Cleveland Leader.

First Cannibal—How'd it happen that the shipwrecked dude was scratched off the bill of fare? Second Cannibal—We found at the last minute that he was a cigarette fiend.—Chicago News.

Miss Angles—He was pleased to say, I believe, that I had many good points. Miss Cutting—Not exactly, dear. He said you had a good many points.—Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Jones—Your friend, Miss Powderpuff, is an actress, I believe? Mrs. Brown—She used to be, but she's an artist now. She gives a turn on the variety stage.—Boston Transcript.

"He seems to have gone to the bad completely." "Yes; I believe he found himself between the devil and the deep sea, and he realized that he couldn't swim."—Philadelphia Ledger.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Beware the Signature of

Wm. D. Little

They Go Naked for Health.

New York, Aug. 23.—Of the many attempts to get away from the conventions of life the most radical is that of a camp of summer sojourners in New Jersey. The theory is that followed by Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. Not all have fortitude to forsake in a day the custom of generations to the extent of going about naked and subsisting on fruits and spring water. Yet not a few make valiant efforts to do so. As to meats and other gross and cooked foods, none can be had in the place. The people who are there now living this phase of the simple life are sane, rational beings from all parts of the United States and distant parts of the world. Most of them are men and women of culture, and all seeking the one end—health.

The colony is in the beautiful Ramapo mountains, on the outskirts of the thriving town of Butler, 35 miles from Manhattan. Its projector, who has a disciple of the late Father Kneipp, has given his place the fanciful name of Jungburn. With an impenetrable screen of woods on three sides and shielding hills on the fourth, the dwellers are isolated from the prying world. Teats, cabins and bungalow are furnished with nothing but the essentials for living.

The most conspicuous building is a long, one-story bungalow, the headquarters of the campers, who prefer to be called naturopaths. At either end is a series of small rooms for those who have not arrived at the stage where they can live in tents, where the rain, wind and insects have admission.

When they assemble in the bungalow at meal time the men and women wear clothes. Any old kind of a dress for man or woman is de rigueur. Nearly all go barefooted. There are private parks in the tract, one for the women and the other for the men. Each park is within a pine-boarded stockade ten feet high. It is here that all clothing is discarded and the earth baths are taken. Men go about absolutely nude, back in the sunshine, roll in the dry clay pits and comport themselves like boys let out for a holiday.

Bishop Kenny of Florida paid a brief visit to Jungburn last month. Among those registered there are Milton Conover, a financier of Portland, Ore.; Miss Rose Fogarty, a school teacher of New Haven; Charles De Forest, an importer all the way from Palestine; Prof. Herman Miller, of Providence, R. I.; Dr. K. Rosenstein, J. Scholomann, teacher of Yonkers; L. Seyo, musician of Manhattan; W. Nelken, lawyer; Miss Cornelia Bowen, a lecturer in the interests of colored people; William Miller of Allegheny, Pa.; Senor Guillermo Olgazaga of Ponce, Porto Rico; F. M. Esplunas, publisher of Mexico City; E. T. Maklin, druggist, of Phoenix, Ariz. Mrs. A. A. McCallum of Montreal; E. Loehmann, butcher, of St. Louis; Joseph Bauer, banker, of Boston, and L. A. Hartung, printer, of Denver, Colo.

In a Minor Key.

They were taking a Sunday afternoon walk—he and she.

He was tall and broad shouldered. Also strong armed—but let us not anticipate.

She was of average height, wore a stunning gown, and might be classified as a comely blonde.

Their line of march lay along a peaceful street in a south suburb. Ahead of them was a long, dark subway where the street ran under the elevated tracks of two or more of the great trunk lines of railway of which Chicago is the common centre.

"You're not afraid to go through here, are you, Casarett?" he said, as they entered the subway.

"Afraid?" she answered. "No; why should I be?" It looks perfectly harmless, and there's nobody in sight. Besides—and she looked up at him shyly—"you are alone."

"So I am," he rejoined, walking a little closer as the shadows closed about them.

They proceeded deliberately. There was no occasion for haste.

Still, he felt impelled to take her hand, to prevent her from stumbling on the smooth cement sidewalk.

"How dark it is, Gerald!" she exclaimed.

"Yes," he said, placing a protecting arm around her. "It's pretty dark here for a fact. We're near the middle of it now."

Presently she spoke again.

"This is the darkest place, isn't it?" "Casarett," he answered, drawing her to him tenderly and kissing her.

Instantly she broke from his embrace.

"I—I couldn't help it, dear!" he faltered.

"Gerald Greengage!" said the indignant girl, smothering her pompadour and re-raising her hat, "you're just like all the men! You can't bend your head when you kiss a girl! You compel her to stand on tiptoe to reach you!"

They walked the rest of the way through the subway in silence.

In the face of a wholesale accusation like that what could the helpless young man possibly say?—Chicago Tribune.

"What a gentle, peaceful creature that cow is! Just look into her eyes!" Old Guss—"I did that when I first arrived. But I discovered that in order to get a correct line on a cow's character you must judge her by her legs!"—Philadelphia Press.

"There are too many mutual admiration societies," said the harsh person.

"Yes," answered Miss Gayman, "and it is strange how seldom a man and his wife are eligible to the same one."—Washington Star.

Kathleen—Think of marrying a man for his money.

Babette—Yes, I've often thought of it, but I never could get hold of the man.—Detroit Free Press.

"You doctors," said the Gothamite, "don't seem able to make anything out of his meningitis." "Don't, eh? I'm making my expenses out of it."—Houston Post.

Jack—I declare Helen is getting prettier every day. Dick—You only think that because every time she comes out she has an uglier bulldog.—Chicago News.

Head of Foreign Trade Office—Where would you prefer to go as our agent? Young Traveler—Well, if possible where the natives are vegetarians.—New Yorker.

"Poor old Verney died last night." "Indeed?" "Yes, he turned over and died without a struggle." "Well, he died easier than he lived, then."—New Orleans Picayune.

"I'm well to find out what we're getting before letting go of what we have."

"Eloping Such Fun."

Kokomo, Aug. 24.—Mrs. Laura Mitchell, a great grandmother at the age of 52; Mrs. Harry Wolf, a grandmother, at the age of 32 years; Mrs. Frank Woodruff, a mother at the age of 16 years and Lewis Edwin Woodruff, newly arrived baby, are four generations residing under the same roof in West Lincoln street, this city. The mother eloped at 15 years of age, the grandmother at 17 years and the great grandmother had made all arrangements to elope at the same age in life as the grandmother but at the last moment obtained the consent of her parents and was married at home. Happier people than the generations in Kokomo would be hard to find.

"Eloping is such fun," said the 16-year-old mother, the other day. "We had taken the car for Tipton when Frank said: 'Why, if that isn't mother.' She had taken the same car at another corner and in some way learned that we were going away from home to be married. We were terribly frightened but she acted a perfect dear. She sobbed a little and said she could not endure the thought of our being married and she not being present to see it. She told us she didn't say a word to papa. When we were home again she broke the news to him and for a while he was terribly angry, but when mamma reminded him of the time he had done just like us a smile broke over his features and by supper time he was in such a good humor you would have thought he had never cared a bit. I guess he has quite forgotten in mamma. We have a fine joke on him. In his last letter he never said a word about her, but said we should see that the baby and pup were well cared for."

Mrs. Mitchell, the great-grandmother, says: "We all seem to take to early marriages and are all the better off for it. I favor them and every baby which arrives is welcome. I believe young people should marry when they are in love, even if very young, as it turns out the best in the end. We have been fortunate with our babies. There was not a death in my whole family in 52 years, and my grandmother lived to be 107 years old."

Impudence and Dignity.

A certain judge has a five-year-old niece of whom he is very proud. A few days ago she came to him and said, with a very serious air:

"Uncle, there is a question about law I want to ask you."

"Well, dear, what is it?" patiently inquired the judge.

"Uncle, if a man had a peacock and it went into another man's yard and laid an egg, to whom would the egg belong?"

"Why, the egg would belong to the man who owned the peacock, but he could be prosecuted for trespassing if he went on to the other's property to get it."

The child seemed very much interested in the explanation and then observed innocently:

"Uncle, did you never think that a peacock couldn't lay an egg?"—Short Stories.

His Grievance.

Obadiah—I'll never vote for that Congressman of our'n again.

Rill—Why, he alius kep' his promises and he's one of the smartest men in the whole blame country.

"I don't keer if he's smart as Daniel Webster. There ain't been a single darn one of his pumpkin seeds come up yet."—Indianapolis Star.

Waning of the Honeymoon.

They had been married three months. It had not been at midnight, dawning, he said, as he started down town, don't be anxious.

All right, dearest, she replied, and if I'm not home when you return don't worry.—Chicago News.

He: So your father thought I wanted to marry you for your money. What did you say?

She: I persuaded him that you didn't, and then he said if that was the case you hadn't any sense.—Detroit Journal.

"I takes notice," said Uncle Eben, "dat de man who tells you no easy it is to be contented wit sut po' air beams generally has a fine appetite for fried chicken as anybody."—Washington Star.

"How fashions change!" "Oh, not a great deal." "Don't they? When I was young, men and women wore linen coats and leather shoes, and now they wear leather coats and linen shoes."—Milwaukee Journal.

To play to a gallery of ordinary mortals is better than tucking to a box of cultured conceit.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It disbursts at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth, and at once gets a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend on it. Mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures Wind Colic, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

"He is the truth such too late."

We recommend Carter's Iron Pills to every woman who is weak, nervous and discouraged; particularly those who have thin, pale, dry, cold hands and feet, and who are without strength or ambition. These are the cases for which Carter's Iron Pills are specially prepared, and this class cannot use them with impunity. Valuable for men also. In metal boxes of 10 cents, sold by druggists or sent by mail.

"The fear of ill is worse than the ill we fear."

As a general rule the things that are really rotten are hardly worth having.

"All true love is founded on esteem."

Must not be confounded with common earthly or purgative pills. Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

"Experience is the extract of suffering."

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous, and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they make her feel like a different person, so they all say, and their husbands say so too.

As a general rule the things that are really rotten are hardly worth having.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Beware the Signature of

Wm. D. Little

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood leads on to fortune."

During 1905

Beginning about January 1st, the New England Farmer, Brattleboro, Vt., will publish a series of "150 Special Contributions" on "The Chief Needs of New England Agriculture." These contributions are now being prepared by the 150 New England men most eminent in agricultural work and thought. Men who have themselves found the way to success and who are therefore competent to point the way for others. Their views and deductions will necessarily be varied and will cover every branch of this mighty industry, and furnish the knowledge which busy farmers need to put them into the way of success. In combination these contributions will make an unsurpassed course of practical instruction. They will be the condensed conclusions of the searchings of superior minds. They will show how to make certain a substantial increase of happiness and prosperity. Among the well known gentlemen who will write one or more articles for the series may be mentioned:

PROF. BEVERLY T. GALLOWAY, Chief of Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington.

PROF. GIFFORD PINCHOTT, Chief of Bureau of Forestry, Department of Agriculture, Washington.

HON. D. E. SALMON, Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington.

PROF. GEORGE EMORY FELLOWS, President the University of Maine, Orono, Me.

PROF. CHAS. D. WOODS, Director of Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Me.

PROF. WM. H. MUNSON, Professor of Horticulture, the University of Maine, Orono, Me.

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HON. JOHN ALFRED ROBERTS, Agricultural Experiment Station Council, Orono, Me.

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